FIG. 1

Effect of pH and ageing on percentage phosphate binding of mixed metal compounds

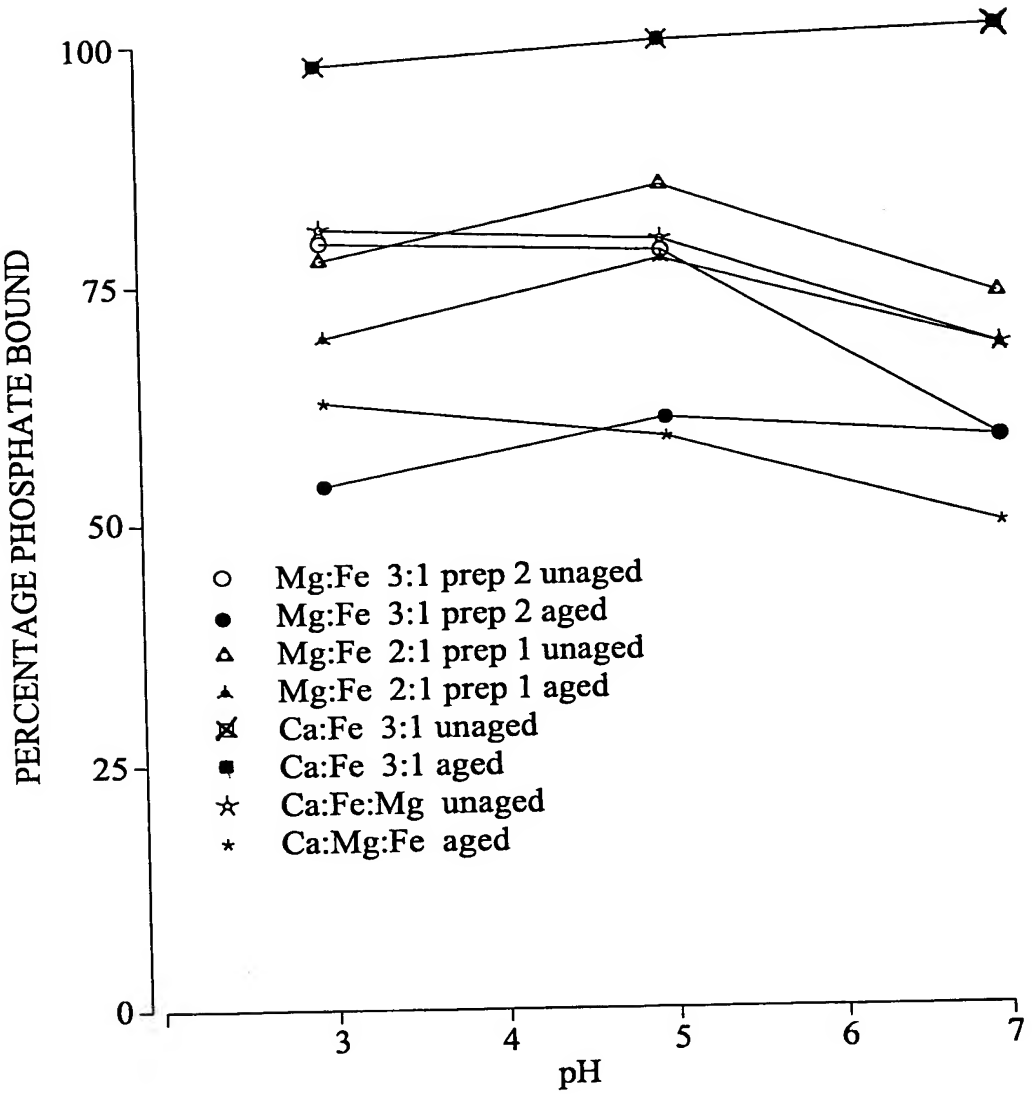

FIG. 2

Effect of pH and drying on percentage phosphate binding of mixed metal compounds

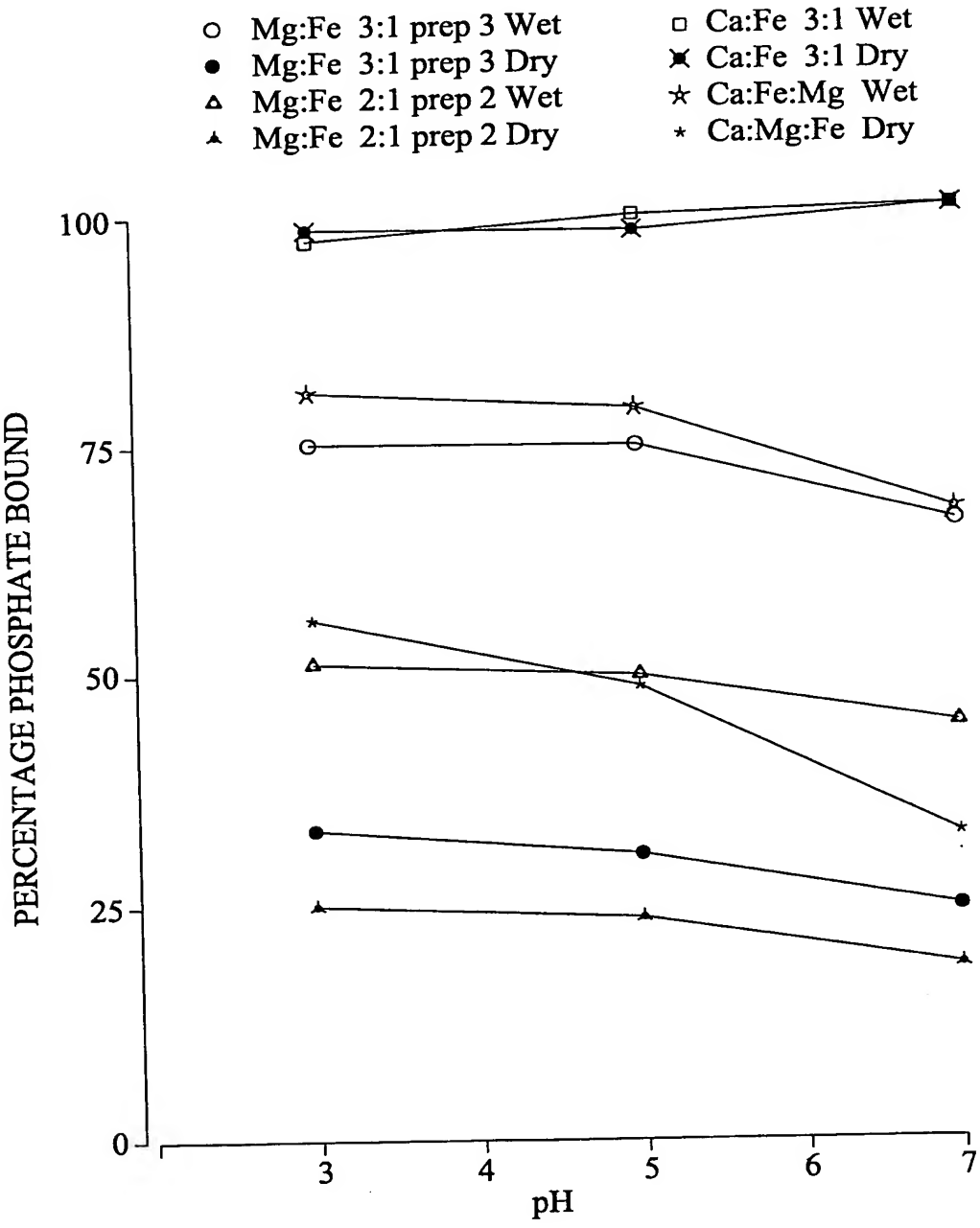

FIG. 3

Effect of increasing weight of compound on percentage phosphate bound at pH3

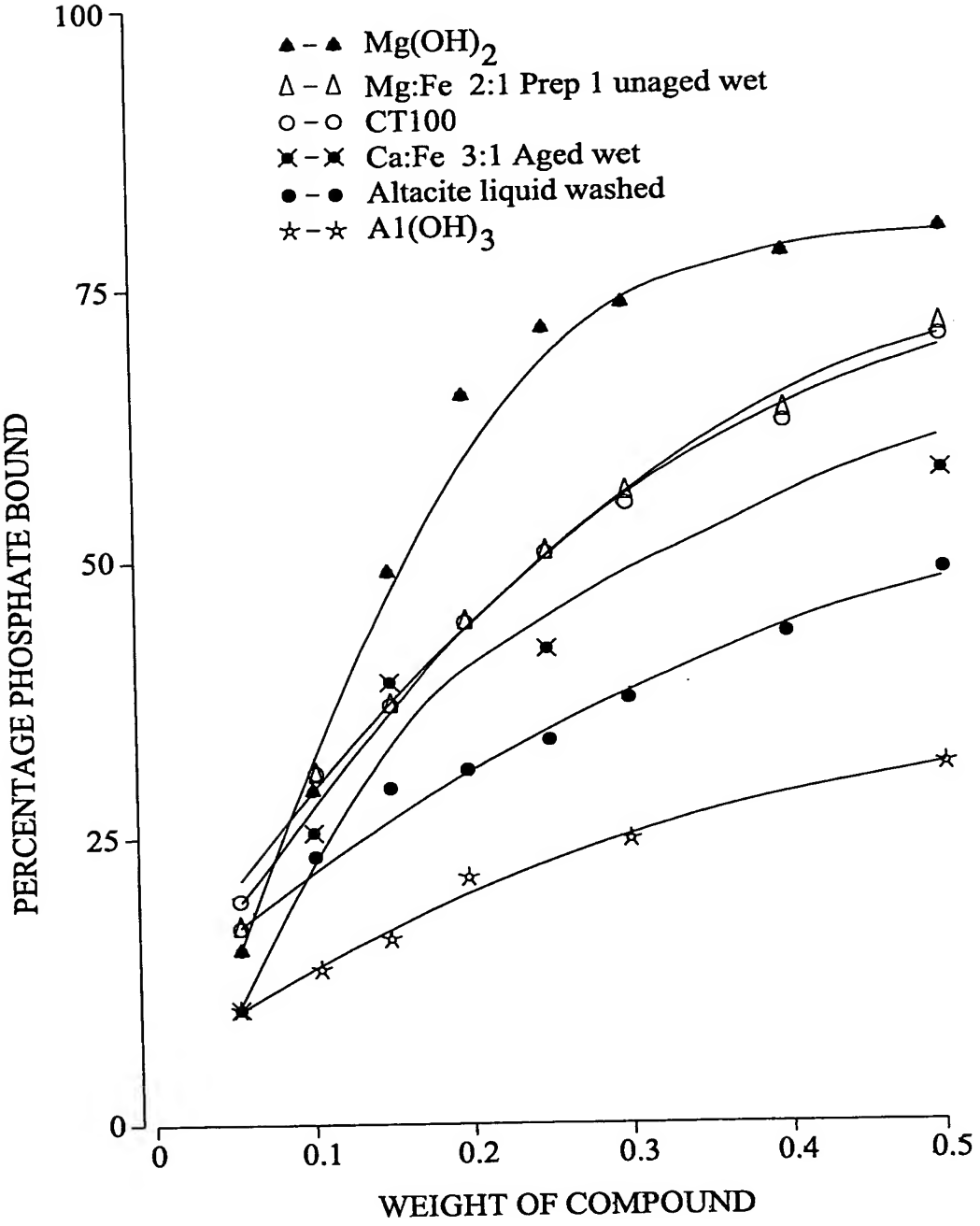

FIG. 4

Effect of increasing weight of compound on percentage phosphate bound at pH7

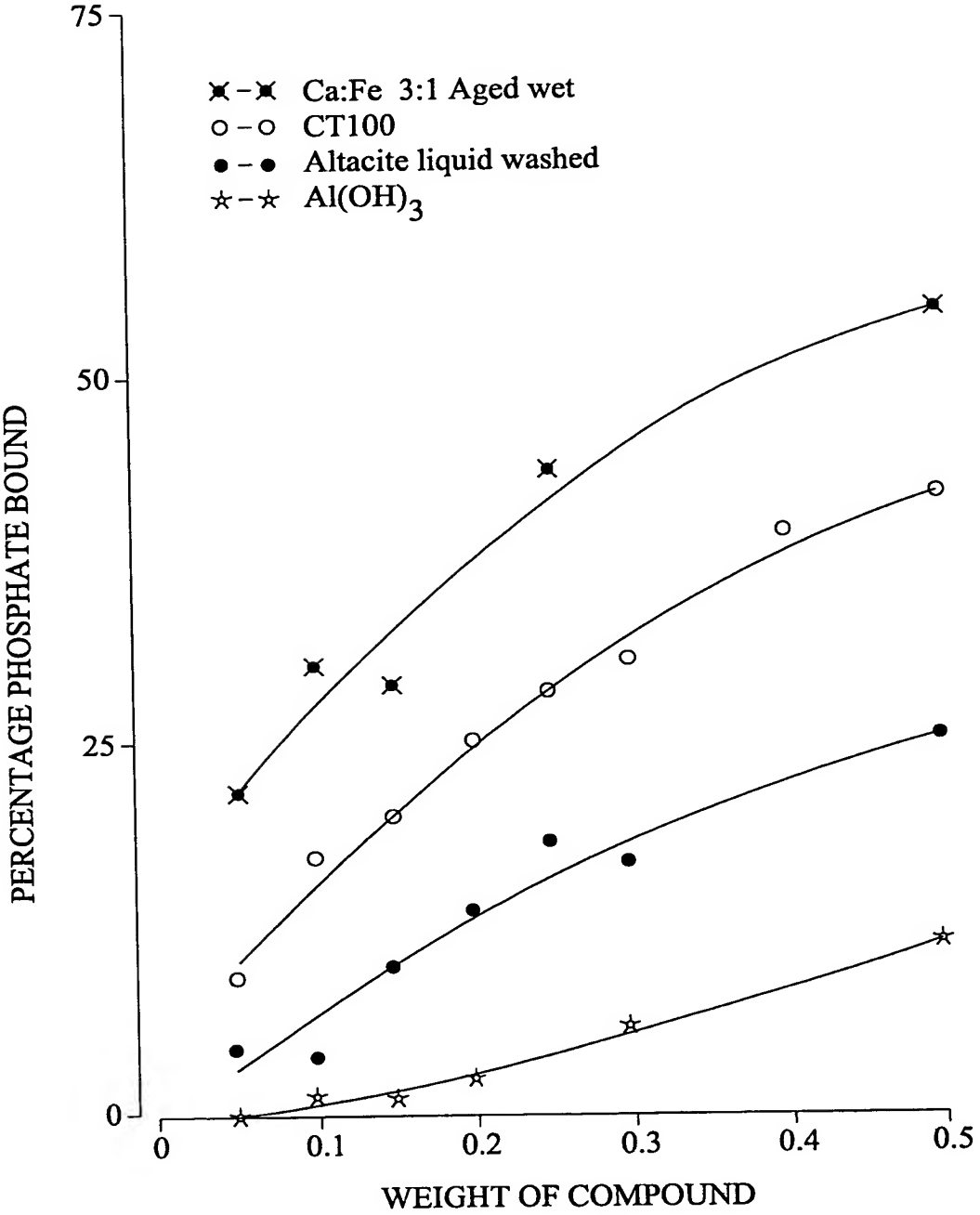

FIG. 5

Time course of phosphate binding in food

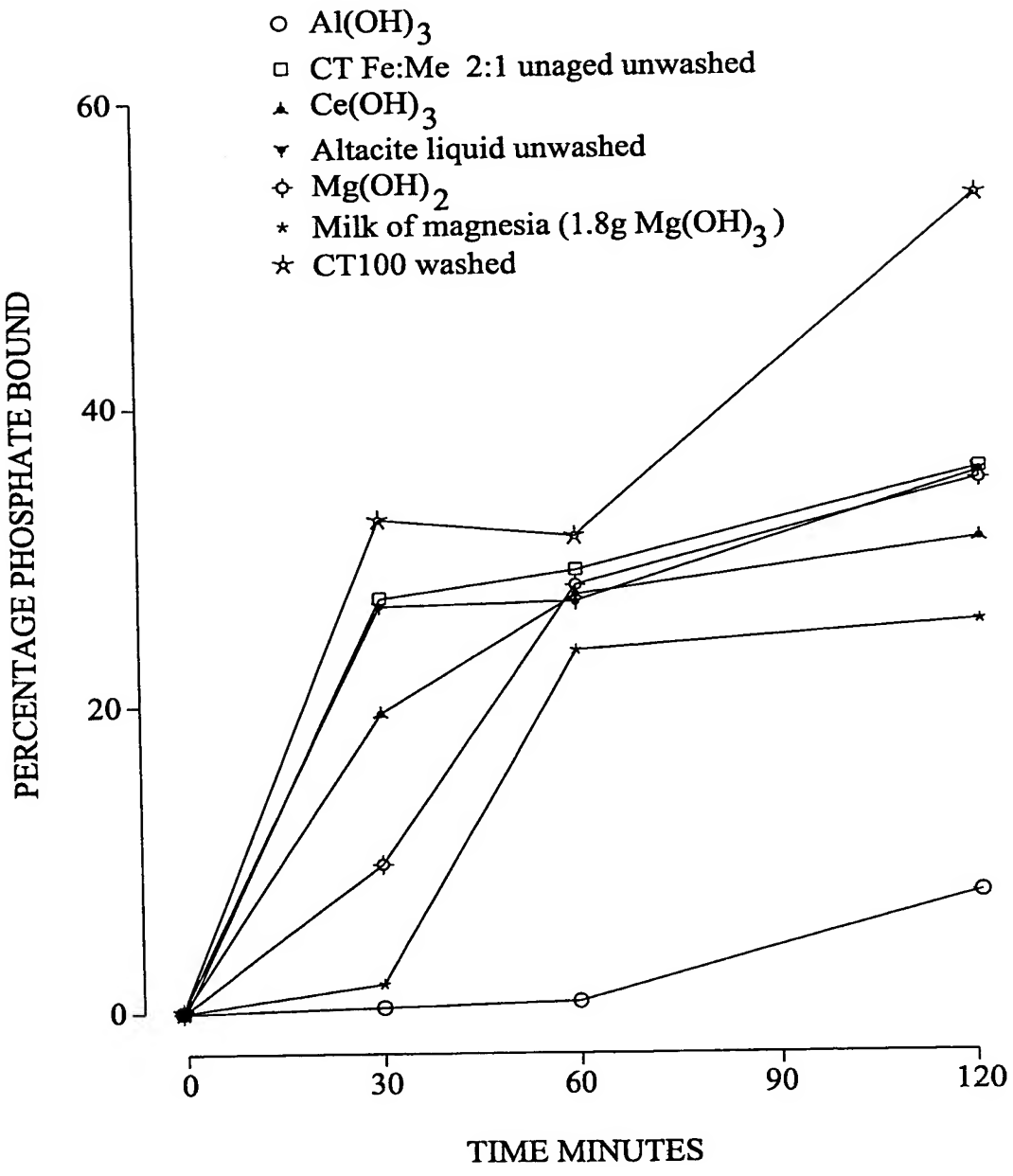

FIG. 6

Phosphate binding by the calcium ferric iron preparations over the pH range 3-8

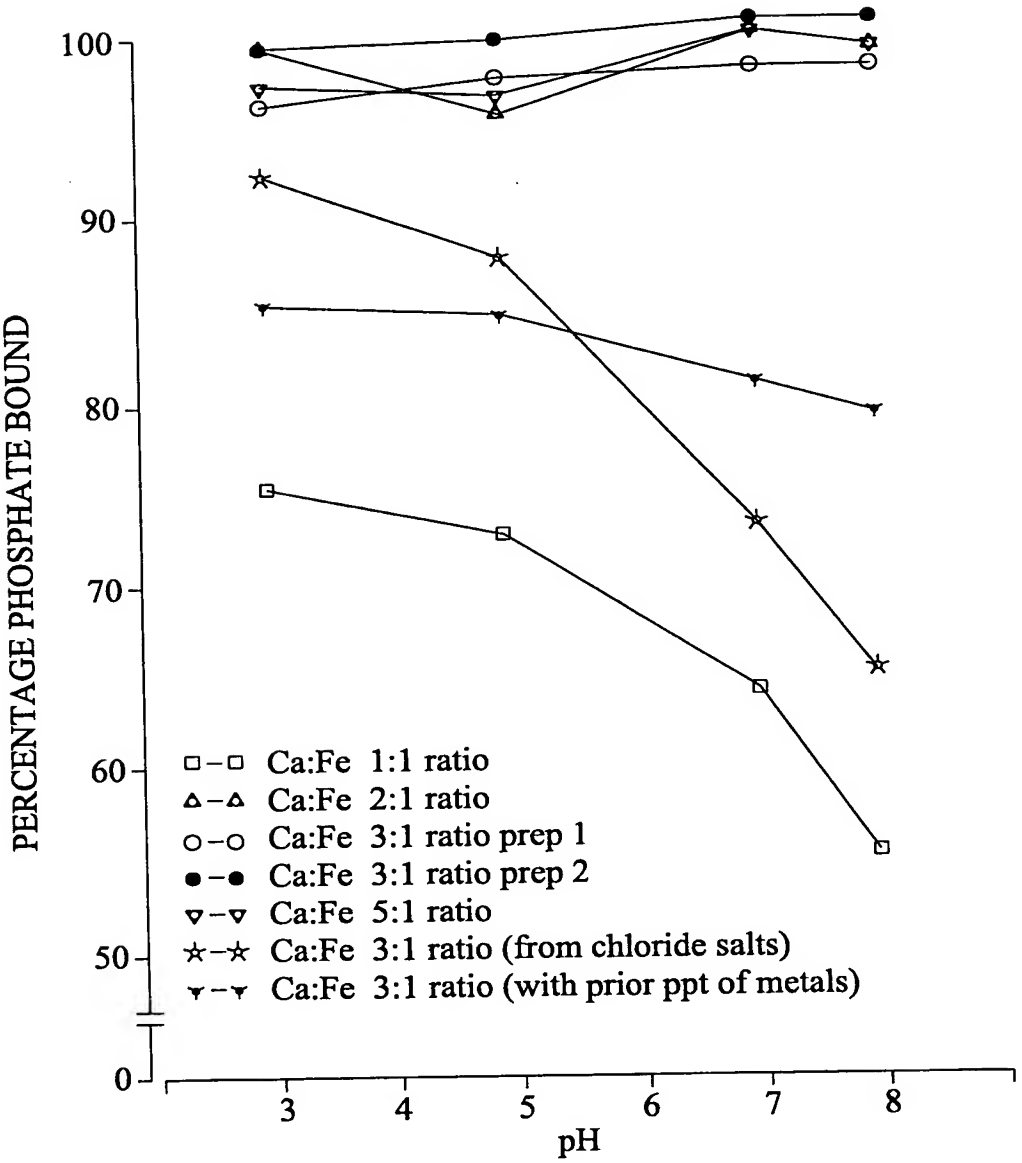

FIG. 7

Phosphate binding by the magnesium ferric iron and calcium magnesium ferric iron preparations over the pH range 3-8

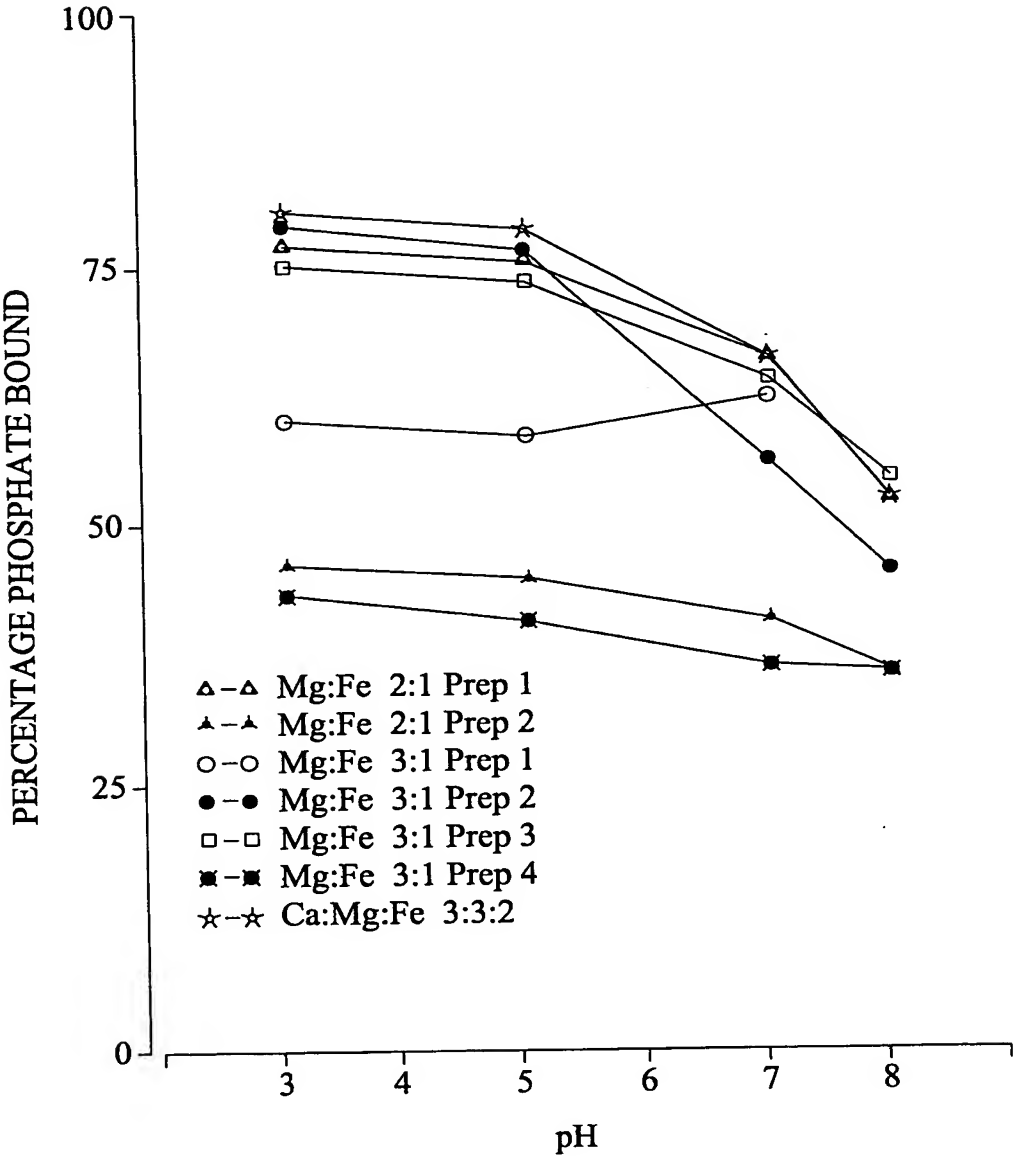

FIG. 8

Phosphate binding by aluminium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide and calcium carbonate over the pH range 3-8

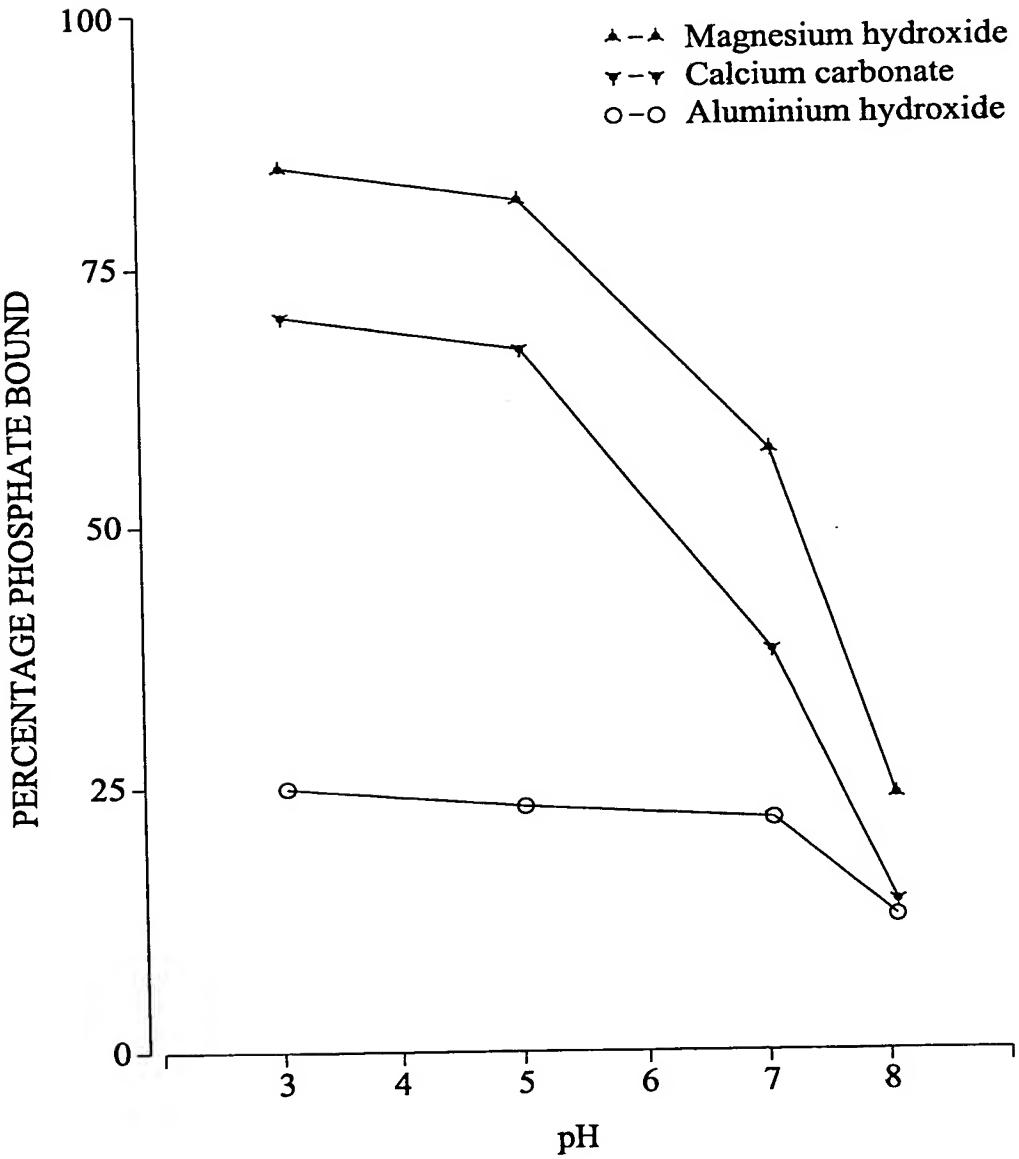

FIG. 9

Individual and mean (±1SEM) urinary phosphate excretion for control rats and those treated with phosphate binding compounds.
Individual values of urinary phosphate excretion (μmol/24 hours) were plotted for controls (▵) and animals treated with $Al(OH)_3$(▪), $CaCO_3$(▫), CTFeCa(•), $Mg(OH)_2$(○), CT100 (⬩) and CTFeMg (◇). Mean (±SEM) for each group are presented by points with error bars. *$p<0.05$ compared to $Al(OH)_3$ treated animal groups.

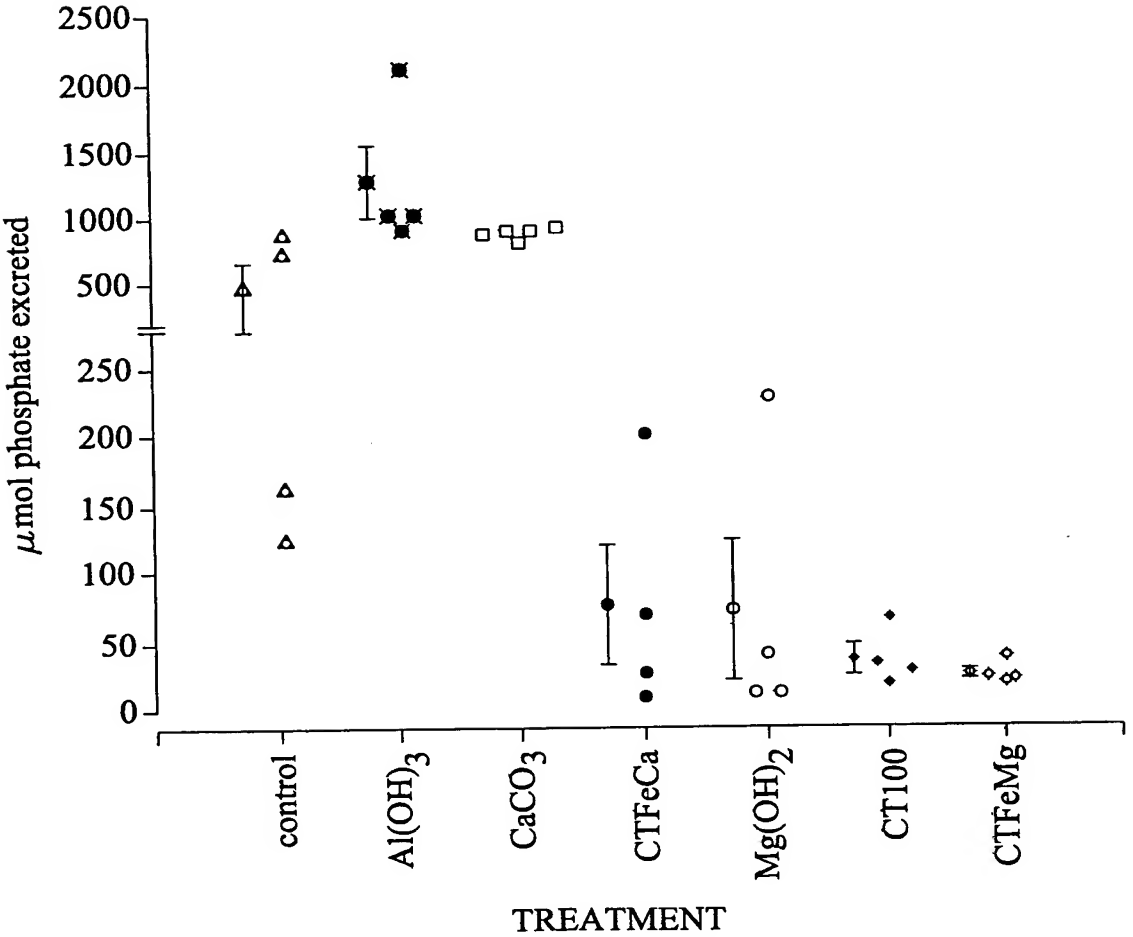

FIG. 10

Mean (+1SEM) soluble faecal phosphate (g^{-1} dry weight as a percentage of total soluble and unsoluble) faecal phosphate (g^{-1} dry weight) for control rats and those treated with phosphate binding compounds.

* $p<0.05$ compared to control and $CaCO_3$ treated animals

Δ $p<0.05$ compared to $CaCO_3$ treated animals